

"PLAY FAIR WITH CUBA," SAYS MASON ON RECIPROCITY

Illinois Senator Inveighs Against Cold Commercialism Dictating Our Policy.

ISLAND NEIGHBOR, BOUND WITH PROMISES, MUST BE TREATED EQUITABLY.

Four Potent Reasons Advanced In Support of H. S. Pica.

BASIS OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Good Results Attained in Proportion as Each Country Pays and Digests Its Labor—Accumulating a Treasury Surplus Almost a Crime, He Says—Strong Argument for Repeal of War Taxes.

Senator Mason today called up in the Senate, at the conclusion of the morning session, the bill introduced by him yesterday relating to duties on goods from Cuba and proceeded to give his views on the general subject of reciprocity with particular reference to the necessity of aiding Cuba by making reciprocal arrangements with that island.

At the outset he declared himself a thorough and insistent disciple of the Republican doctrine of protection, which, he said, had brought prosperity to the land. He made the broad statement that every country under the sun is prospering today just in proportion as it treats the masses—just in proportion as it pays and dignifies its labor.

In his opinion, President McKinley's speech at Buffalo has been almost as much misquoted and misunderstood as was the latter's speech some years before, in favor of the tariff act that bore his name. Even some who believe in the doctrine of protection, pretend to claim that when McKinley spoke of reciprocity, he had absolutely changed his mind and was willing to sacrifice some of our industries to reach out for the markets of the world.

The doctrine of protection, "Nothing," said Mr. Mason, "could be more untrue. The doctrine of reciprocity is not free trade in homeopathic doses, as

once stated by my honored friend, Vice President Stevenson, but is the legitimate child of the doctrine of protection. "First, the Republican party proposes, by its doctrine of protection and the collection of revenue, to protect all the industries in the United States and to encourage Americans to buy and consume the products of American labor.

"Second, those things which we cannot produce in sufficient quantities in the United States, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, etc., we propose to buy of the countries which buy of us, and to discriminate against the countries which discriminate against us."

Advantages of Reciprocity. Mr. Mason then described the advantages gained by this country under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley tariff bill, the losses sustained when the Democrats repealed that measure, and the partial recovery through reciprocal arrangements made under the Dingley law. He urged that the ten treaties now pending in the Senate should be acted upon so that American manufacturers can know in what direction they must proceed to open the markets of other countries for their wares.

"Take France today," he said. "We are buying from her and will always be her customer for luxuries; and it seems exceedingly strange to me that there is not statesmanship enough somewhere, by acting upon the treaty sent in by President McKinley signed at Washington July 24, 1899, to provide that when the wealthy American citizen spends his millions of dollars for a feathery millinery fad or fancy French wine the French peasant may buy back from us his farm machinery, which is wholly the product of American labor."

The Treasury Surplus. Mr. Mason then referred to the surplus in the Treasury. That it has accumulated during the recess of Congress, he said, cannot be called a political blunder, but if it is permitted to remain there and

DEBATE ON PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Foraker Speaks on His Resolution to Investigate.

Mr. Foraker of Massachusetts called up in the Senate today his resolution of yesterday, providing for a Congressional enquiry into the conduct of the war in the Philippines, and spoke briefly upon it. He said he did not desire to interfere in the consideration of public questions, but he believed there should be appointed a committee similar to the committee in existence in Congress during the civil war, to which was referred, and on which the committee reported, in an unprejudiced manner, all matters referred to it relative to the conduct of that struggle.

By unanimous consent the resolution went to the table until tomorrow, with a motion pending to refer the measure to the Committee on Philippine Issues.

INVITED TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Calls on the President.

Governor Durbin of Indiana, escorted by Senator Fairbanks, called at the White House this morning to invite the President to attend the exercises at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Indianapolis, May 15.

The President expressed the hope that he could be present, but was unable to make any definite promise now. He will advise Governor Durbin later.

Governor Durbin extended the invitation to all the members of the Cabinet, as well as to the President. In addition to Senator Fairbanks, he was accompanied by the Hon. W. L. Taylor, Secretary of State, and the Hon. W. H. Hart, Auditor for the State.

The monument is one of the finest in the United States. It was erected at a cost of \$600,000. Noted veterans of three wars will attend the dedication exercises. Governor Durbin will confer with the officials of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army during his stay in Washington in an endeavor to adjust certain accounts for uniforms and other equipment used by the Indiana troops during the Spanish-American war.

GORMAN WINS WITH EASE.

Maryland Returns Him to the Senate.

ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF 17.

Distinguished Statesman Present and Receives Congratulations. Day Made One of Celebration by Democrats Throughout the State. Leaders and Followers Gather in State Capital—Banquet to Be Given.

Maryland's Vote for Senator. Gorman, Jackson, 17 8 Senate 51 43 House 51 43 Total 68 51 Gorman majority 17.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—Former United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman will, unless a special session is held in the meantime, again take his seat in the United States Senate in 1903, succeeding Senator George L. Wellington, Republican.

Details of the Vote. The Maryland Legislature today at noon elected Mr. Gorman Senator by a majority of 17. He received a total vote of 68, against 51 for his Republican opponent, the Hon. William H. Jackson.

Mr. Gorman's vote in the State senate was 17 to 8 for Mr. Jackson; in the house of delegates, 51 to 43 for Mr. Jackson. Celebration by Democrats.

Mr. Gorman is in the city accompanied by a notable party of State Democratic leaders. The occasion of his return to the United States is being made a great day throughout the State.

The spacious parlors of the Maryland Hotel here have been turned into a banquet hall. The Democratic clans gathered here after the election for a feast and for the expression of congratulations to the victorious Gorman.

Great interest was shown in the Senate this afternoon over the news of the election of Arthur Pue Gorman by the Maryland Legislature, which reached the Capitol from Annapolis shortly after 12:30 o'clock.

The election of Gorman has been a foregone conclusion since the Legislature met and was organized in both branches by the Democrats. But the consummation was received with great pleasure by Senators and other habitués of the Capitol.

Sent Their Congratulations. Many Democratic Senators and several Republicans wired the ex-Senator and Senator-elect their congratulations. Senator Gorman was always popular in the Senate, and although recognized as the most vigorous and vigilant Democrat in the body, had no personal enemies on the Republican side.

Contrary to the general impression the Senator-elect will not take his seat until March 2, 1903. He is admitted by Democratic leaders in the body that his influence will be felt from now on.

Page and Postmaster. He was a page in the Senate before the civil war, and afterward postmaster of the Senate. He also served with distinction in the Senate from 1881 to 1895.

NO BAIL FOR THOMPSON.

Alleged Diamond Thief Held for the Grand Jury.

Albert Thompson was given a preliminary hearing on two charges of grand larceny before Judge Scott in the United States branch of the Police Court today.

He was held in bonds of \$2,000 in each case to await the action of the grand jury. He went to jail.

Thompson was arrested in this city on December 18, at Galt & Bro's jewelry store on the Avenue. It was said he tried to steal a diamond brooch worth \$500. He was released on \$1,500 pending a hearing in the Police Court, Eugene Kennedy, of Florida Avenue becoming his surety. The next day Thompson left the city. He was rearrested in Chicago last week and was brought back to Washington by Detective Muller on Sunday.

HON. WHITELAW REID SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO KING'S CORONATION.

The President Names Him and Others Who Will Represent This Government.

GEN. JAMES H. WILSON FOR THE ARMY AND CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK FOR THE NAVY.

Ex-President Cleveland Said to Have Been Asked to Serve But Declined.

TIME FOR DEPARTURE NOT FIXED

Plans for the Voyage of the Special Embassy to Be Arranged in the Near Future—One of the Secretaries Is a Son of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Financier.

At today's Cabinet meeting the President announced that he had selected the representatives of this Government to King Edward's coronation as follows:

Special Ambassador—Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Representing the Army—Gen. James H. Wilson. Representing the Navy—Capt. Charles E. Clark. Secretaries of the Special Embassy—J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Edmund Lincoln Baylies, William Wetmore.

It is understood that the appointment of a special Ambassador was offered to ex-

He filled a number of prominent public positions, and became a member of the staff of the "New York Tribune" in 1868. Mr. Reid declined appointment as Minister to Germany in 1877, but was Minister to France from 1889 to 1892. In the latter year he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison, which was defeated. Mr. Reid was the Special Ambassador of the United States Government to Queen Victoria's golden jubilee in 1897. He is an author of considerable prominence.



Major General James H. Wilson.

He was at one time Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt, who has a high opinion of his ability as a diplomat. Who the Secretaries Are.

Mr. Morgan is the son of the New York financier J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Baylies is a New York lawyer, and Mr. Wetmore is the son of Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island.

General Wilson was second in command to General Chaffee in China, and is now on the retired list.

Captain Clark was the commander of the battleship Oregon during the Santiago campaign, and has been in Washington in conference with the President for several days. It was understood that Mr. Roosevelt had contemplated conferring some further distinction upon Captain Clark for his brilliant work in the Santiago fight than the mere advancement he received, but his appointment as the representative of the navy at the coronation of King Edward came as a distinct surprise in naval and official circles.



Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

President Grover Cleveland and that he declined, owing to ill-health.

Career of Mr. Reid. Whitelaw Reid was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 7, 1827, and graduated from Miami University in 1856. He is an A. M. of Dartmouth College, and an LL. D. of Princeton. He began his newspaper career as editor of the "Xenia News." In 1861 he was a war correspondent and at the close of the latter year came to Washington as the special correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette."

AGUINALDO IS WANTED HERE.

Anti-Imperialists Send Petition to Congress.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Argument Advanced That Prominent and Well-Informed Natives of the Islands Could Give Valuable Information as to Needs of the Country and People.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The anti-imperialist League has sent the following petition to Congress, and Secretary Erving Winslow will receive the names of any additional sympathizers with the movement who would like to sign the document:

Text of the Petition. "To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"We, the undersigned, representing, as we believe, a large proportion of the loyal and law-abiding citizens of the United States, respectfully present: That it is reported that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has expressed a desire to visit this country with certain of his former associates, for the purpose of explaining to the Government and people their views as to the situation and future of the Philippine Islands; that the future status of these islands involves problems of immense difficulty and importance for their people and for the people of the United States, requiring for their solution all the best information that can be obtained from those most competent to impart it.

People Still Unenlightened. "That, while much has been made public from official and American sources, an opportunity has thus far been given for any full and authorized expression of the opinions and wishes of the natives, and that General Aguinaldo, as the leader of his people in two wars against Spain and as president of the Filipino Republic and Senator Mabini, as the able and patriotic statesman, who was the head of the Filipino Cabinet, are pre-eminently fitted to represent the views and desires of their compatriots; that we believe that, according to American ideas of justice, every man is entitled to a fair hearing, whatever his views may be, and that, without such hearing of all parties interested, no just and intelligent judgment can be rendered by the people of this country with whom must rest the ultimate decision of the question.

To Be Brought Before Congress. "For these reasons, we earnestly ask that General Aguinaldo, Senator Mabini and such others as may be thought best, be brought to this country and given a full and free hearing before your honorable body and may have ample opportunity to set forth the aspirations of their countrymen and all the facts of the situation within their knowledge."

For the Defence of Guam. Secretary Gage has transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a supplemental estimate of \$207,000 of appropriations for the defence of Guam.

LIPTON GIVES ORDER FOR NEW SHAMROCK.

WM. FIFE TO BUILD THE BOAT.

Order Was Definitely Given and Accepted at a Recent Conference Between the Butler and the Irish Knight.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is understood here that Sir Thomas Lipton has definitely commissioned William Fife, of Fairlie-on-the-Clyde, to build the next challenger for the America's Cup to be called Shamrock II.

An order for the new yacht was given to and accepted by Mr. Fife at a recent conference in London, it is said.

Both England and America have been watching with great interest, since Sir Thomas a few days ago announced he would challenge again for the Cup, to see who would be commissioned to build the boat, and the fact that Fife has been chosen gives general satisfaction here because he is regarded as holding what are the most typical English ideas as to boats.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Routine Proceedings in the Upper House.

After about a month's absence from the Senate chamber Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania was in his seat at the opening of today's session, having on his desk such a mass of petitions and other papers that it required a couple of pages to carry them in armfuls to the secretary's table.

A concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and consider the question of the necessity of and site for a hall of records in the District of Columbia was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and was adopted.

A resolution of enquiry introduced by Mr. Harris of Kansas was passed, directing the Attorney General to report to the Senate relative to the interest and subsidy debt of the Union Pacific Railroad.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONGRESS ASKS RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Arguments Made Today Before the Senate and House Committees.

The executive and congressional committees of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which met in Baltimore last fall, appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, this morning, and presented to that body arguments in support of the advantages of general river and harbor improvements.

The Baltimore congress was composed of commercial men from nearly all sections of the country, representing the most powerful commercial organizations of twenty-two States.

The chairman ex-officio of the executive committee, Mr. George E. Bartol, of

PERRY'S CHILEAN SPEECH MAY CALL FOR REPRIMAND

Captain of the Iowa Reported to Have Blundered at a Banquet.

Capt. Thomas Perry, of the Iowa, may come in for a reprimand at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy or the President, should it prove that press dispatches from Valparaiso have correctly quoted him.

It seems, according to the reports, that the Chileans gave a dinner to Perry and speech-making followed the banquet, and Captain Perry was one of those who responded to toasts. His speech is represented as a most happy one from a Chilean viewpoint. He told his hosts, it is said, that he did not believe a war between the nations of South America was possible, but should such an event occur, he was convinced that its end would be a glorious victory for Chile.

This sentiment, the correspondents say, was, of course, cheered to the echo by those who listened to it, but over in Argentina it raised a storm. Argentine people and journals discussed it in wrath and cited it as further evidence of the disposition of the United States to interfere in South American politics.

The Argentine minister, Senor Garcia Merlos, has not yet made any representations on this subject to the Government. It is known that he will do so. Meanwhile officials of the Navy Department freely state their belief that Captain Perry has been misquoted and that if required will only have to deny the reports in order to put the whole matter at rest. He is, they say, most conservative in his opinions and utterances, and he is believed incapable of such a breach of international etiquette.

The episode, however, calls to mind the

WHITE HOUSE READY FOR THE JUDICIARY.

TO BE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT.

Thousands of Flowers and Half a Mile of Smiles Adorn the Historic Structure—The Carriage Arrangements.

Over \$2,000 worth of flowers and plants is represented in the decoration of the East Room at the White House for the Judiciary reception tonight. The decorations appear to be even more elaborate than ever before with the possible exception of the occasion of the Diplomatic dinner. Of course the expense for decoration is not actually \$2,000, inasmuch as the flowers come from the Government propagating gardens, and the work of decorating is done by employees of the gardens under the direction of Capt. George H. Brown. But if the order were given to a contracting florist the bill for services rendered would not be less than that figure.

Half a Mile of Smiles. In the decoration is utilized over half a mile of smiles, while enough Southern smiles are used to cover the entire floor of the East Room.

The Carriage Arrangements. The following directions for carriages were announced at the White House today, and will be followed closely:

"At the White House reception tonight carriages will approach from the northwest, enter by the northwest gate, and leave by the northeast gate. Pedestrians will follow the same route.

The gates will not be open until 8:30 o'clock. Two carriages only will be permitted to drive under the north portico at the same time. Coachmen will be provided with numbered tickets, which must be preserved by them in order to regain admittance to the grounds. Guests will also be provided with tickets of the same number as their carriages. These should be carefully preserved, in order to call their carriages. Entrance will be by the main front door; departure over the bridge east of the north portico.

"After leaving cloaks in the main vestibule guests are requested to pass through the private dining room into the state dining room. Owing to the lack of space it has been impossible to provide separate dressing rooms for ladies. Their wraps should be left, with those of their escorts, in the main vestibule."

LAURIER TO ATTEND.

Canada's Premier Invited to Be Present at Coronation.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—All doubt as to Sir Wilfrid Laurier going to London for the coronation of Edward VII has been set at rest by the receipt of the official invitation.

This was read to yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet.

But it will be some time yet before it is settled who are to accompany the Premier.

All the colonial Premiers will proceed to London for the coronation, and advantage will be taken of the occasion to hold an inter-colonial conference, at which matters of mutual interest will be discussed.

FOREIGNERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

OPPOSITION TO OBSTINATE ALIENS.

Drawing Salaries From the Government. Some Employees of Foreign Birth Refuse to Take Oath of Allegiance.

Numerous complaints have been made of late by clerks and employees in the public service of the United States about the employment by the American Government of subjects of foreign countries who absolutely refuse to become American citizens.

The complaints do not at all object to foreign-born citizens working for Uncle Sam in any capacity so long as they have signified their allegiance to the country in which they earn their living, and the benefit of whose free institutions they are the recipients. It is their claim that there are more than enough good Americans of native or foreign birth who are eager to fill the positions held by those foreigners who take no interest in the welfare of this country beyond the drawing of their monthly salaries.

To Encourage Citizenship. A movement seems to be maturing to request the removal of all foreigners, men and women, who refuse to take oath papers of citizenship. It is stated that there is scarcely a Government department that does not give employment to a number of such foreigners who in some cases are said to occupy places with very good incomes.

The promoters of this movement wish it understood that the idea of weeding out of the Government service all persons who refuse to affiliate with Americans is not to be construed as any anti-foreign movement. They contend solely that no person should be employed by the Government of the United States who is not a citizen.

Foreign Subjects Employed. The scientific branches of the Government are said to contain more foreign subjects than any other department. There is claimed to be an English woman in the employ of the Internal Revenue Bureau who steadfastly refuses to take oath papers, notwithstanding the fact that she has been asked to do so on several occasions. The State, War, and Navy Departments are also said to have their quota of foreign employees, as well as the Interior and Postoffice Departments.

Sargent's New Portraits.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mr. John Sargent, the American artist, has completed a portrait of Mrs. Hinch and is now at work on two of the three daughters of Mrs. Charles Hunter and the three Wertheimer children.

CORONATION DETAILS.

Archbishop of York Will Crown the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Further details of the coronation ceremonies of King Edward, next June, were made public today.

It is announced the King has decided that the Archbishop of York shall crown Queen Alexandra at the ceremony, while the Archbishop of Canterbury shall crown him.

The court of claims, which has been deciding questions of etiquette and mode of procedure at the coronation, has just concluded a solemn debate on the question of whether the Lord Mayor shall carry the crystal sceptre and sit in a velvet chair. The court's decision is withheld for the present.

A MYSTERIOUS PAMPHLET CIRCULATED OPPOSING EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE.

Minister Wu Says He Knows Nothing In Regard to the Publication.

A mysterious, anonymous pamphlet, attacking the proposed re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law was scattered broadcast through Washington this morning.

Every member of Congress, every newspaper correspondent, every person who is in even the remotest manner interested in the anti-Chinese legislation, was handed a copy of the booklet by the postman.

The pamphlet has upon its outside cover:

"Truth versus Fiction." "Justice versus Prejudice." "Meat for All, Not for a Few." "A Plain and Unvarnished Truth. Why Exclusion Laws Against the Chinese Should Not Be Re-enacted." "Respect Treaties and Make General, Not Special, Laws."

Cartoon of Uncle Sam. It contains eighty-one pages of pro-Chinese matter, not to mention a full-page cartoon of Uncle Sam standing beside an incoming steamship loaded with Chinese and pleading: "Why not give them an equal chance?" to a mob of workmen (composed of three or four men wearing

square pasteboard caps) who are shouting: "Don't let them come in."

A touching picture is drawn of the hard-working, honest, conscientious Chinese laborer, and in glowing terms the pamphlet depicts the prosperity that will be sure to follow in his wake if he is allowed to come in without restriction.

Then the pamphlet goes on to tell what dire results will happen if he is barred out by the heartless exclusion law. China will rise in her anger and put up the bars against American trade. The result will be that we lose both the benefits of the Chinese laborer and the profit of the Chinese trade.

Minister Wu's Commerce. Minister Wu was asked about this morning by a reporter for The Times. He said: "I know nothing about it. It is not written in my style."

Uses Minister's Arguments. All the arguments that Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, has been using during the last few months to stem the tide of sentiment against the immigration of his people, are repeated in the "Truth versus Fiction."

On next Tuesday a public hearing will be held by the Senate Committee on Immigration on the Chinese Exclusion bill before it.

Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister, Toy, the Chinese "mayor" of San Francisco, and other opponents of the bill will be present.

McCREARY MADE SENATOR.

Kentucky Legislature Formally Elected Him This Morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—In the balloting for United States Senator, in separate houses this morning, James B. McCreary, Democrat, received in the senate, 22; house, 74. Total 97.

Wm. J. Debow, Republican, in the senate, 11; house, 24. Total 35.

W. O. Bradley, in senate, 1. McCreary, having received a majority of all the votes of both houses, was declared elected.

The ballot will again be taken, both houses sitting together.

Richmond Citizen Drops Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—A citizen of Richmond died of a heart attack while on duty at the City Bank here, yesterday.